

The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 3

THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 25, 1898.

NUMBER 233

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

The glove counter has been crowded with people, eager to get some of the great values we have been offering the last three days. The glove sale still goes. Women are buying yet. Come with the crowd. The reason for this sale: We have placed on sale a large assortment of \$1.00 gloves which we are now selling at only 74c per pair.

Some new choice styles WOMENS' in wrappers have just WRAPPERS. come. They are perfect fitting and made of new and desirable patterns in prints and percales. One lot of wrappers, extra value at only 75c.

Our tailor-made suits, TAILOR- have caught the swing MADE of popular fancy, no SUITS. wonder when one stops to think of the immense assortment we are offering at such reasonable and popular prices.

Have you seen what MISSES' we offer in children's GARMENTS? If not, come and see. Be convinced that there are to be found some of the best values ever given in North Adams.

Busy days these, in our DRESS dress goods and silk GOODS departments. The AND SILKS. fancy silks are bringing attention to these departments. Some good values Saturday. Better come, hadn't you, and see them?

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

YOU

PLANT

a garden or a flower bed? We sell a full line of Vegetable and Flower seeds.

Our line of bulk seeds sold by weight or measure is as follows: Sweet Peas, all colors, dwarf and tall, Nasturtiums, Early Peas, Corn, Beans and White and Yellow Onion Sets, beside a full line of seeds in packets, both flower and vegetable.

Particular housekeepers will find something in our Broom stock that will please them.

M. V. N. Braman
12 STATE STREET.
TELEPHONE 2-20.

Wholly Unexampled Showing
In Exclusive

SPRING
SUITINGS.

For many years we have studied the art of making the best clothes that can be made, aiming for perfection. At the same time we have carefully figured to make the prices as reasonable as it is possible to secure first-class work, aiming for economy. That is one reason why our Spring Suits and Covert Coats are better value for the money than can be secured elsewhere, for perhaps a fraction less a price. If you want exclusive styles in woolens and special in make and trimmings, call and look them over.

P. J. BOLAND.

WAR RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Position of Country Established. War Began When Woodford Left Spain.

Secretary Sherman Resigns. Capture of Several Spanish Vessels. Great Britain Gives Notice to Us and Spain.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Washington, April 25.—War between United States and Spain began April 21. This was the day when Woodford was given his passports by Spain. The house decided that this afternoon, when it passed a formal declaration of war. It took just one minute and 40 seconds for the house to pass the declaration.

There was little excitement, and it was of course a unanimous vote. The galleries applauded heartily.

The President sent the message recommending this declaration at noon.

After reviewing the correspondence between the government and Minister Woodford, the joint resolution recognizing independence and the powers it conferred on the executive, it announces the blockade established on Cuban ports and the following severance of diplomatic relations by Spain who refuses the demands of the United States. It announces the call for volunteers, and says that in view of the measures taken, the President recommends the adoption of a joint resolution declaring a state war existing between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

It enacted, etc.: First, that war be and the same is hereby declared to exist; and that war has existed between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

Second: That the President of the United States be and is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Washington, April 23.—Secretary of State Sherman resigned his position in the cabinet today, taking effect at noon. Mr. Sherman carried his resignation to a special cabinet meeting this morning.

It was a simple note to the President, merely announcing the fact of his resignation and the reason for it, ill health.

Mr. Sherman is within a few days of 75 years old, and his health is completely broken down. Assistant Secretary Day will probably be appointed to the position.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

To Be Sent to the Governors Today.
England's Action.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Washington, April 25.—The war department will notify the governors of the different states as to the exact quota of troops that each state will be expected to furnish. The points of assemblage for each will also be specified.

Theodore Roosevelt will be appointed lieutenant-colonel of the cow-boy regiment he will raise. Dr. Wood, the President's family physician, will be colonel of the regiment.

The war revenue bill has not been reported to congress, and will not be till tomorrow. It is not expected to pass until next week.

The senate committee on military affairs met this morning to discuss whether the volunteer army bill requires amending. It is positively stated that the President does not contemplate a call for additional volunteers for the present.

At the cabinet meeting the announcement of Spain on the subject of privateering was read and was generally condemned. In all probability an announcement on the subject of the treatment of Spanish vessels now in American ports will be issued from the navy department this afternoon.

Members of the cabinet discredit the report that the United States naval officers have taken possession of the Hawaiian islands and doubt is expressed of the truth of the statement that our Asiatic squadron will at once attack the Spanish forces on the Philippine Islands. Secretary Alger has received a message from Portsmouth, N. H., for reasonable protection, and many other places on the coast are sending similar requests.

Ready for Militia.

South Framingham, Mass., April 25. All are here for the mobilization of the state troops which are soon expected.

Trade With Spain.

Washington, April 26.—Our trade balance with Spain has been normally three to one in favor of the United States. In 1897 this balance amounted to \$75,772.

4.30

SPANISH FLEET

Believed To Be Ready To Sail From Cape Verde.

London, April 25.—A special from Cape Verde says that it is believed the Spanish fleet sails today.

Nothing more definite is known except that it will make the quickest possible run to Havana harbor.

Day Is Appointed.

Washington, April 25.—Secretary of State Sherman's resignation has been formally accepted. Mr. Day has been appointed and will accept.

New York Harbor Closed.

New York, April 25.—The war department issued a regulation this afternoon that no vessels be allowed to enter New York harbor between sunset and sunrise.

Senate Will Agree.

Washington, April 25.—The senate committee on foreign affairs has agreed to report the war bill as passed by the house.

SPAIN'S PLAN OF ATTACK.

The Navy Department Receives Advice Which Point to a Naval Battle.

Washington, April 25.—If certain information which has come into the possession of the navy department is accurate, the long-looked-for naval engagement will soon be fought. When it was apparent that hostilities with Spain could not be averted, the department organized in Europe what might be termed a secret service corps, the duties of whose members are to furnish the department with early information of a confidential character. In the main the information furnished by these confidential agents has been found to be correct, but in the very nature of things it cannot be implicitly relied upon.

It is natural to presume that the Spanish authorities are guarding their campaign plans with as much secrecy as our own people, and that they purposefully give out information intended to mislead the enemy; but if the information received is correct, the formidable fleet now assembled at the Caps de Verde islands is shortly to leave there and come across the Atlantic to do battle with Admiral Sampson's blocking squadron.

If the Spanish fleet goes to Porto Rico first, instead of proceeding at once to Havana, there will be a sudden movement of ships, and the scene will shift. Admiral Sampson has been warned of the assumed purpose of the Spanish fleet and urged to exercise the utmost vigilance not to be taken unawares. He in turn has informed the commanding officers of the vessels under his command of what may be expected, and has instructed them not to take any risks or overlook any precaution.

If the Spanish intend to do battle with us they will undoubtedly try to take our ships unawares. They will not find them trapping. The torpedo boats of the squadron and the speedy ocean tugs attached to the fleet are now performing the offices of dispatch boats, will ply between the ships on the blockade and carry instructions from the shore and the ships. They will furnish the signal of the approach of the enemy, which, according to the advice in the navy department, may be expected within the next 10 days.

The president sent a message to the congress immediately after its convening, setting forth the facts in the case and asking it to formally declare war in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of other nations. The most important point in the message from a news point of view was the announcement that Spain had made formal reply to our ultimatum. This reply had not been given to the public, and it was supposed that none had been received. The document is a formal acknowledgment by Spain and also acceptance by that country of the ultimatum as a virtual declaration of war. Congress therefore was asked to recognize this condition of affairs and to declare it to the world, using Spain's concession as a reason for it.

The attorney general and other members of the cabinet advised the president that it is advisable in view of international relations that congress should formally declare that war exists. In the absence of such a declaration it has been held that nations are not bound to observe neutrality, and questions may arise over the seizure of prizes. Furthermore, until war is declared the president cannot avail himself of the services of army and navy officers on the retired lists. The services of these officers are needed, as every available officer on the active list is either afloat or in the field. The retired officers will be assigned to duty in the departments in Washington and at shore stations, navy yards and army posts.

The Spanish Decree.

Madrid, April 25.—The royal decree says that Spain maintains her right to have recourse to privateering and announces that for the present only auxiliary cruisers will be fitted out. All treaties with the United States are annulled. Thirty days are given American ships to leave Spanish ports and the rules Spain will observe during the war are outlined in five clauses, covering neutral flags and goods, contraband of war, what will be considered a blockade, the right of search and what constitutes contraband of war, saying that foreign privates will be regarded as pirates.

Continuing, the decree reads: "We have observed with the strictest fidelity the principles of international law and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and the right of government. There is an opinion that the fact that we have not adhered to the declaration of Paris does not exempt us from the duty of respecting the principles therein enunciated. The principle Spain unquestionably refused to admit there was the abolition of privateering. The government now considers it most indispensable to make absolute reserve on this point, in order to maintain our liberty of action and uncontested right to have recourse to privateering when we consider it expedient, first, by organizing immediately a force of cruisers, auxiliary to the navy, which will be composed of vessels of our mercantile marine, and with equal distinction in the work of our navy."

A Passport

into the realms of good society—a Cutting-made suit—and is sufficient to know that it came from Cutting Corner whether it be dress or business suit.

Black worsted sack and cutaway suits \$8.50 to \$35. Dark dressy worsteds and cassimeres, \$8.50 to \$18. Fancy cassimeres and cheviots in newest designs, \$7.50 to \$15. Business suits of the genuine Cutting-make are best sellers and should be at popular prices, \$5 to \$15.

Boys' Department

offerings this week are of unusual interest. Boys' school suits, \$1.50 to \$3.50, dress suits, \$3 to \$6. Long pants suits for young men, \$4 to \$12. New Waists, Underwear, Shirts and Hosiery at popular prices. Hats and Caps for children and boys sure to please all, 25c to \$1.00.

C. H. Cutting & Co.

Cutting Corner. Main and State Sts.

WEBER BROS., "Cut Price" Shoe Store.



100 Pair
Gentlemen's Good
Stylish Satin Calf,
Lace and Con-
gress Shoes, sizes
6 to 10.
\$1.25 a Pair.

For Young Men and any Men who want
a good Shoe for a small amount.

WEBER BROS., "The Wholesalers,"

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers.

Watch for the
White Team
From Williamstown
While bankers their coffers are watching and farmers are hoarding their wheat,
P. P. Paquette is turning out bread from his oven that is both wholesome and sweet.
He always keeps down the prices, as markets go roaming about;
His bread is weighed without slices, but just buy it and find out.

Watch for the
White Team
Geo. E. Keith's
Famous
\$3.50
Shoes
For Men.
THE BEACON
Viel Kid Vesting Top
For sale at.....

Murdock's Shoe Store, 7 Eagle St. North Adams.

N. B. After May 1st, we shall be located at the Wm Martin Shoe Store, 10 State street.

A Plan of Campaign.
New York, April 25.—Major Levell H. Jerome, who is a personal friend of President McKinley and of many of the leading men in the administration, brought back an interesting suggestion from Washington Saturday in regard to the plan of campaign in Cuba. He spent several days in Washington and saw the president and his advisers.
"The plan which was being discussed," said Major Jerome, "was not an invasion of Cuba by a large military force, but the capture of some port in which a garrison might be placed sufficiently large to hold it against the Spaniards. The sending of a large force to Cuba is regarded as a difficult problem. In the first place it would not be easy to transport them, and in the second it would not be easy to land them under the enemy's fire."
Clear as Crystal
And pronounced absolutely pure by the State Board of Health.
The Ice From Howland Pond, Zylonite.
Arrangements for your summer's supply can be made now.
J. H. ORR & CO.
Telephone 49-2. Office, 59 State Street.



The Jaques Eaton Mystery—The Selectmen Act—One More Night of Grand Army Fair.

Fair Did Not Close.

The Grand Army fair did not close Saturday night, as was expected, the management finding it impossible to finish all the business, consequently it was decided to hold it one more night—Wednesday evening of this week. The attendance was large Saturday night and the interest lively, as many of the articles disposed of by ticket were drawn and the result of the contest by three young girls to see which could raise the most money was declared and the prizes were awarded. The result was as follows: Ora Guibro, \$72, first prize; Lizzie Goodrich, \$52, second; Mamie Hastings \$11, third. When the contest was started gold watches were offered for first and second prizes and a silver watch for the third, but the management later decided to make the third a gold watch also. The watches differ in value, but all are good and the girls feel well repaid for their efforts. The drawing of articles Saturday night resulted as follows: Mrs. Thomas Hawkins, alumber robe; Thomas Hawkins, shaving mug and brush; W. H. Lamphere, half barrel of flour and 50 pounds of leaf lard; Mrs. Jerry Mahaney, sofa pillow; Women's Relief corps, a paluting by Mr. Joseph Roundy; Mrs. R. B. Harvie, handbag; R. B. Harvie, box of cigars; Mrs. Charles Prindle, mærschauum pipe; John Ennis a picture; F. H. Dailey, box of cigars and pants pattern; Mrs. Davis, box of cigars; John Goodrich, 10 pounds of tea; Joseph Guibro, barrel of flour; Charles Prindle, parlor lamp. Another drawing will take place Wednesday evening and an auction will be held to dispose of all unsold articles. There will be an entertainment program and an opportunity to dance, and as this will positively be the last night all will endeavor to have the best time possible. Readings by a young lady who is a student in the North Adams normal school were a pleasing feature of the entertainment Saturday night.

The Jaques Eaton Mystery.

The selectmen interested themselves in the troubles of Jaques Eaton, most of whose live stock died suddenly last winter and whose only remaining cow died a few days ago with similar symptoms. Mr. Eaton's wife has also been sick and the theory was that the stock was poisoned and that Mrs. Eaton's sickness was caused by using milk from the poisoned animals. When the selectmen took hold of the matter their first step was to ascertain whether poison had been used and the stomach of Mr. Eaton's horse was sent to Amherst, where the contents were analyzed. The professor who did the work reports that he found no trace of poison. The stomach was not sent until some time after the horse died. Mr. Eaton's house is supplied with water being taken in a pipe from a spring in the country, Ky., of which Lexington is the county seat.

Tommy Hamilton, by Little Hamilton, has been registered with the Trotting union of Great Britain, his name being changed to Milk Lad.

Five some of the deer are standing in Ohio—viz., Norval, 2 1/4; Electricity, 2 1/2; J. C. Simpson, 2 1/2; Governor Pacheco and Velocidad.

The Director colt, for which George Starr paid \$4,600 as a yearling, has been named Central Trust and will be in the stud the early part of the season.

Mo Vera, 2 1/4, who broke down last year in Austria, is said to be in shape again and will be a formidable candidate for high honor on the European turf in 1898.

The bay horse Senator, 2 1/2, has been sold to go to Germany. The reported price is \$5,000. He will be a hard nut for the foreigners to crack in long distance races.

Turf, Field and Farm.

THE HORSE SHOW.

Our Boy, pacer, 3 1/2, will join the guideless wonder brigade in 1898.

Monocacy, 2 8/10, by Muscovite, dark Vou-

nus, by Conger, has been shipped to Eng-

land.

Arena, 2 1/2, was out of the game in 1897, but has been entered in stakes this year.

Mascot, pacer, 2 9/10, got cast in his stall five days since and is now jogging lame. It is feared he will not recover.

John Young, Terre Haute, Ind., has 95 youngsters from the Allen farm at his place. He is working 15 head by Kremil, 2 3/4%.

There are not less than 1,000 horses being trained as trotters and pacers in Fayette county, Ky., of which Lexington is the county seat.

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Turf, Field and Farm.

MOTHER'S MISTAKE.

North Adams Mothers Often Make Them But With a Little Care There Need None.

Many a mother using this will appreciate the boon the information will bring. Thousands of children have been scolded time and again for a so-called habit when they are not to blame. Wet beds have been the resting place of the little ones night after night and no amount of chiding or scolding could prevent a repetition. If mothers only knew their little boys and girls were not to blame—they cannot help it. At last a preparation has been found so gentle it is action that the youngest child can take it. We refer to Doan's Kidney Pills, and when the public know it there need be nothing but sweet, dry beds for the children and no need for scolding. Read what an Ansonia, Conn., patient has to say about it.

Mrs. Nellie Dunn of Winter & Fourth streets, Ansonia, says: "I have a little boy 11 years of age that was very much troubled with weak kidneys. When he was six years old he would go in bathing frequently and remain in for a long time. That was when I noticed first any difficulty with his kidneys, but he got so bad that he would wet the bed every night. I have taken him up at 11 o'clock but it would occur two or three times before morning. This caused me any amount of work and I was strong, besides I knew that it should not be neglected. Yet we could get nothing to relieve him. Finally I read somewhere that Doan's Kidney Pills would prevent such occurrences and I purchased a box. They have really been the means of strengthening the kidneys of the child and preventing the nocturnal urination. I am very grateful to Doan's Kidney Pills and I heartily recommend them to any mother having a child so afflicted. They will relieve the mother of an enormous amount of work and the child of so much embarrassment, besides performing a duty the parent owes the child to prevent it from growing up with weak kidneys."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

A few city people have lately been in town to see about renting houses for the summer, but not many cottages have been rented yet. It is probable, however, that all will be occupied.

Arthur Chitty, who worked last year

SEWER PIPES

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of North Adams, until noon of Saturday, April 28th, for furnishing said city with sewer pipe during the season of 1898. Samples of pipe, stating the manufacturer's name, must accompany each bid. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Information furnished by the undersigned.

JOHN H. ENIGH,
Commissioner of Public Works.

"Money Back" Store.

Worsted Suits, acil test, fast color, black, blue, gray, brown and fancy patterns, real values, \$12 to \$20, our prices, \$7.50, \$9, \$10, \$12. The reason: The manufacturer went out of business. Men's all-wool Bicycle Suits, \$2.95.

\$1.90 Hats, \$3 Trousers, 10s 4-Ply Linen Collars.

All New Goods to select from. Money willingly refunded.

J. SUMMER,
One-Price Clothier, 61 Main St.

Auction Sale of Western Horses.

This great sale will take place at Backman's Stables, Pittsfield, on Saturday, April 30, 1898. Horses will arrive April 27 and will be on inspection two days before sale. Remember there are 35 horses to be sold and all selected stock and very fine. Every one sound, including draft horses. Several pairs of extra heavy from 2,400 to 3,600 pounds per pair. Several pairs single drivers and work horses, 35 horses in all.

See bills for further particulars. Remember the date and be present.

Terms Cash or bankable paper.

The Sale of THE RAY SHOE CO.

Will be continued at our new store, 17 Eagle street. All our Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Suit Cases, Umbrellas, Etc., that remain from the former stock, will be closed out at extraordinarily low prices. So be on hand, and be on hand early. The earlier the better. The best things go first always.

The Ray Shoe Company.
17 Eagle Street.

Our Spring Woolens

Are now ready for your inspection. They embrace everything in the market—both in fine foreign and domestic textures. Those contemplating a new Spring Suit, Overcoat or Trousers will do well to call on us. We can give you the best value for the least money in any house in the city. We guarantee all our work to be of the best of your money refunded.

J. O'BRIEN & CO., TAILORS, 55 Eagle St.

WALL PAPER!

75,000 Rolls of It

Over One Thousand Patterns to select from. The most complete line in the city of North Adams. Designs from Five Cents per Roll up to \$2.00. 1,000 Gallons American Seal Paint—eighty colors always on hand. BEST IN THE WORLD. Only Competent workmen employed.

O. S. THAYER, 40 State St.

Telephone, 49-3.

BARNES' BICYCLES H. A. MOYER WAGONS

The Barnes White Flyer

Is the most Perfect Wheel built.

Enamored, white or black,

\$50

VAN DYK,
Myrtle St., Adams, 9 State St., No. Adams

WATERTOWN WAGONS

The 3 Ball Bearing Waltham

PATTON the Jeweler,

Has moved to more commodious quarters at 40 Center Street and has taken the agency for the celebrated Apollo Incom-

edible Gas Lamp and Mantle.

Lamps \$1.00.

Mantles 25c.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

A few city people have lately been in town to see about renting houses for the summer, but not many cottages have been rented yet. It is probable, however, that all will be occupied.

Arthur Chitty, who worked last year

for the Jaques Eaton Mystery.



Pupils' Recital

INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

The first recital by the pupils of Prof. Thomas Murphy of North Adams will be given in the opera house Friday evening. They will be assisted by the North Adams trio, C. L. Beardale, violinist; C. H. Frye, cellist; and T. F. Murphy, pianist. Mrs. Mackerracker of Brattleboro, Vt., contralto, will also sing. A reception will follow the recital and a special electric car will be run to North Adams. The program will be made up as follows: Overture by pupils' orchestra, piano solos by Misses Grace Carney, Katie Cummings, Anna Donovan, Frieda Fuchs, Maggie McGovern, Harry Smith, Jessie Jones, Mabel Slattery and Mary Barrett; piano duets by Mabel Slattery, Anna Donovan and Kathryn and Emily Lucey; violin solos by Prof. Beardale of North Adams and cello solos by C. H. Frye; contralto solo by Mrs. Mackerracker and a trio for the piano, violin and cello by Messrs. Murphy, Beardale and Frye.

Stealing Hens From Spike

Chickens thieves are again at work, and this time Edward McIntrye of Jordan street is the sufferer. He keeps about a dozen hens, and when he went out to feed them Sunday morning, he discovered that three were missing. To add to the means of the thief, the hens were cut off and left in a corner of the coop. Every indication is that the hens were stolen from Spike, and Mr. McIntrye, who is justly indignant, says he will ferret out the thief and prosecute him to the fullest extent of the law. This is the second time that poultry houses have been raided in that vicinity. On one occasion last fall one man poisoned about 60 young chickens of a neighbor and then eluded the officers by fleeing to the mountains.

Adams Shows Her Patriotism

Were a stranger to visit this town he would not be here long before he would come to the conclusion that Adams is as patriotic as any of the New England towns. Since the ultimatum was sent to Spain the American flag is evidence here and "Old Glory" waves in several places on our principal streets. J. Wells Thompson, is also up to date and he has a show window handsomely decorated with bunting and flags. In the center is a stuffed eagle, from whose neck hangs a card inscribed "Wait Till You Hear Me Sing."

Brooke His Arm.

Patrick Brady, who lives off Spring street, met with a bad accident Saturday evening when he fell down stairs and broke his arm. He was getting ready to retire and in the dark he walked through a hallway and thought he had reached his bed room. He made a step as he thought into his room, and went tumbling down a flight of stairs, fracturing his arm. A physician was called and the arm was swelled too much to permit him to reduce the fracture.

For the New State Road.

A hearing will be had at Boston Thursday on the petition for a state road to extend from this town to North Adams. The road proposed will extend from North Summer street across Lime street in a direct line over the meadows below the town farm, and Joseph McAdoo's farm to the east road from North Adams, opposite Hoosac Valley park. The petition from this town was sent in last fall and the North Adams petition soon followed. Much interest is evinced on the outcome of the hearing.

Private Carpenter Won.

The weekly medal shoot by the members of Company M for the Crozier medal, was held at the rifle range Saturday afternoon and quite a number of the boys took part. Private Anson Carpenter won by a score of 48. He had eight points handicap. From the many good scores made it will be best for the Spaniards not to run up against Company M boys.

Returning From His Voyage.

George W. Jenks of Shelburne Falls, of the firm of Jenks & Mooney of this town, is expected home from his Mediterranean voyage this week. He will arrive in New York Tuesday morning and his son, Charles E., of this town will meet him. Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Smith and Albert Upton of this town will not return until the latter part of May.

Discharged on Payment of Costs.

Police affairs were quiet here Saturday and Sunday. Only four arrests were made. Three were for drunkenness and the other was for assault and battery. Joseph Gammie was charged with assault and battery on Miss Anna May Bushay. Lawyer Cassidy appeared for the defense and Bushay was discharged on payment of costs.

For This Evening.

Regular meeting and drill of Company M.

Regular meeting of George E. Sayles post, G. A. R.

Ladies' night by the Knights of Columbus in their rooms in Jones' block.

Thomas Hughes of Renfrew is attending Bissell Business college at North Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Alexander of Pittsfield were the guests of friends here Sunday.

Fred Harmon of Pittsfield spent Sunday at his home on Commercial street.

Miss Margaret Burke of Pittsfield is the guest of her sisters, the Misses Burke of this town.

Mrs. Fannie Avery and daughter, Miss Genevieve, of Bennington, Vt., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Avery of Pine street, Bennington.

"Boy" Day was held at the Bay State Clothing store Saturday and it was very successful. Each boy was given a kinetoscope box that pleased the little fellows very much.

Fresh eggs, 8 dozen for a dollar at Flaherty's market, Myrtle street.

Skinned Duck Hams 10 cts. a pound at Flaherty's market, Myrtle street.

Canadian Pacific Ry.

From prominent N. C. junction points to

PACIFIC COAST

ST. PAUL

On and after March 16.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at five o'clock; 12 cents a week, to caries a month, \$1 a year.

WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
C. T. FAIRBANKS, Editor and Manager.

FROM
THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANT BRIDGE,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, APR. 25, '98

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessary for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

A Talk on Advertising.

MONDAY, April 25, 1898.

Hon. Elijah Morse, proprietor of "Rising Sun" stove polish, began business as a schoolboy 40 years ago, selling his stove polish from a carpet bag. Today his factory produces 10 tons a day, and the product is sold in every civilized country on the globe. Advertising did it—helped, of course, by good stove polish.



Stand by the Flag and President.

SPAIN'S PLAY FOR SYMPATHY.

Spain is trying to play upon the sympathies of other nations. Her attitude is one of injured innocence. If she expects to gain the support of the world or of any considerable power by posing as a martyr to the tyranny of the American republic, she will be disappointed. Her course towards her Cuban subjects has too long been written in blood and oppression to deceive the nations. She may point to her recent concessions as evidences of her goodness, but all the world knows that every point she yielded has been forced from her by the United States.

It is not in the least to the credit of Spanish justice and humanity that the infamous Weyler was recalled. Spain was responsible for his sending, but the United States for his recall. Spain cannot boast of her magnanimity in offering autonomy to Cuba, of her final determination to send the wretched recontradicos back to their ruined homes, of her tardy efforts to relieve their sufferings, of her offer of an armistice to the insurgents.

Every one of these concessions was forced from her by the United States. Left to her own inclinations, she would have made none of them. And now that she is pointing to these tardily and reluctantly undertaken acts which humanity itself ought to have suggested to her, as evidences of her goodness, no one will believe her. Spain cannot successfully play upon the sympathies of any of the civilized nations of the earth. Her long career of misrule has given her the power to present forced concessions to the Cubans. Her pretense of virtue and of injured innocence comes too late.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

War conditions affect business to make it uneasy, of course, but there is no excuse, says Dun's Review for the past week, except want of nerve, for decline in railway stocks when earnings have been 1.45 per cent. larger than last year for the first half of April and 4.3 per cent. larger than in 1892, with railway tonnage east bound from Chicago about 10 per cent. larger than in 1892. Neither are clearing house transactions gloomy. The week's payments were 33.6 per cent. larger than last year and 6.3 per cent. larger than in 1892.

Wheat prices have advanced, for reasons. Exports in April are about four times what they were last year. The enormous iron production continues, the demand for structural, railroad and car iron being the largest ever known.

The boot and shoe production this year has been the largest ever known by 10 per cent. and shipments from the East have been in April the largest on record, except in 1895, being 30 per cent. larger than in 1892. Many works are about five weeks behind in their spring orders, while fall orders are the largest ever known at this season, and others are still coming forward in large numbers. Prices continue low.

In cotton goods the resumption of work by several large mills has increased the output and the demand does not appear to have diminished. Though print cloths are at the lowest point ever known, sales are of considerable volume, and there is at least enough demand for other goods to prevent any agreement of manu-

facturers as a decrease of working capacity.

Failure for the week have been 204 in the United States, against 213 last year.

"EXPERIMENTING" ON CHILDREN.

This city will soon be called on to decide, through its city council, whether it shall adopt the now famous curfew ordinance or not. The councilmen will undoubtedly be governed in their votes by the attitude of their constituents. If it is true, as Col. Hogeland assures the country that it is, that 90 per cent. of the voters favor it, there is no reason why North Adams should not give it a trial. City councilmen will have no fears of a political snapper to this peacefully homelike ordinance.

But Col. Hogeland, who is the founder of the movement, allowed his confidence and enthusiasm to carry him beyond the judgment of many when he said in his address here Sunday "Don't stop to ask questions about it. Pass it at once, as an experiment." Natural sentiment is as yet such a decided infringement of parental rule, however faulty that may be. This sentiment is largely overcome by the success of the curfew in other cities, and some of its advantages are manifest.

But such an ordinance must be framed to meet local conditions. North Adams does not care to take action, just as an experiment, without questioning it. Failure would weaken the authority of the home over the child even more than the adoption. If it should fail, Col. Hogeland would rest contented that the ordinance was all right, and North Adams all wrong, which would be very comforting to him. This sentiment is largely overcome by the success of the curfew in other cities, and some of its advantages are manifest.

The formal declaration of war seems to be the prerogative of some big gun.

The spring exercise has emphatically changed from a rush into the Klondike to a pitch into Spain.

If a bad beginning betokens a good ending, the Boston baseball team is preparing for a grand finale.

The consensus of opinion in Spain is that Columbus was used more too harshly for discovering us.

The United States again exhibits an accommodating spirit by declaring war after it became apparent that Spain preferred not to do it.

"War is not a festival," declared Mr. Reed. And the speaker has earned his right to say so by his experience in driving back attacks in the house of representatives.

Dr. Patton, president of Princeton University, says that this is an age of second-class men. This being his opinion, it would not be unkind to state that the doctor is no judge of first-class men and would not know them if he saw them.

There is no patriotism in going to war and leaving a family unprovided for. The country is big enough to take care of Spain without sacrifices of that kind; and National Guardsmen whose families cannot get along without them are justified in remaining at the head of their private commissary departments.

Northampton newspapermen are soon to be disturbed from the happy rivalry in which the Herald and Gazette have lived on the one cent basis, by the action of the latter in coming out in improved form as two cent paper. The Gazette editors announced the coming change as follows: "They have long felt that the character of the people of this city and vicinity warranted a paper of higher standard than one cent would permit any publisher to give, and they have after long deliberation, decided to undertake to produce such a paper."

GLASSMAKING.

Transparent glass drinking cups were made by the Greeks in 800 B. C.

The body of Alexander the Great was placed in a glass coffin in 338 B. C.

Magnifying and burning glasses were made by the Greeks in 312 B. C.

Glass factories were established at Rome in 51 B. C. in which blown, cast, wrought, embossed, cut and millefiori glass of all kinds and colors was made in the shape of vessels, bottles, bowls, windowpanes, mosaics, water clocks, dice, chessmen and ornaments.

Flexible glass was first made in Rome in 14 A. D. Cameo glass came into use among the Romans (Portland and Naples) in 79 A. D.

Opalescent glass was made at Alexandria in 117 A. D.

Hematite glass was made by the Romans in 128 A. D.

Christian Agape gilded glass cups date from 280 A. D.

Firminus, a general of Zenobia's army, in 270 A. D. covered the walls of his room with glass mosaics.

Glass mosaics were placed in the church of Constantine at Rome and St. George at Thebes, by Constantine the Great in 324 A. D.

Colored glass windows were placed in the basilica of St. Paul at Rome in 380 A. D.

In 435 A. D. glass mosaic pictures of great size were placed upon the walls of St. Mary Major at Rome.—Tiffany's Favorite Glass.

Strong, steady nerves

Are needed for success

Everywhere. Nerves

Depend simply, solely,

Upon the blood.

Pure, rich, nourishing

Blood feeds the nerves

And makes them strong.

The great nerve tonic is

Hood's Sarsaparilla,

Because it makes

The blood rich and

Pure, giving it power

To feed the nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures nervousness,

Dyspepsia, rheumatism,

Catarrh, scrofula,

And all forms of

Impure blood.

GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

A Question Which Causes Concern at Washington.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM TO SOLVE.

Wealthy Class in Cuba Has Little Faith in the Ability of the Insurgents to Set Up a Stable Government—Final Result Will Be Annexation to the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—[Special.]—How to organize the island of Cuba into a stable, progressive and successful government that shall be able to keep the peace, to protect the rights of all the people and to give prosperity to the Pearl of the Antilles is a problem which is already occupying the attention of many public men in Washington. Now that Congress has taken its stand and given its authority to the president to proceed to the pacification and liberation of the island, and now that we are entering upon the great task which circumstances imposed upon us, many astute observers in Washington think the heaviest part of our job is to come when we turn our attention to the reconstruction of the island.

Whether we permit the insurgent government to assume the reins of government or insist that a plebiscite be issued and a new government be formed does not materially change the facts. No matter how the problem is looked at, it seems to be the imperative duty of the United States to retain control in Cuba long enough to make sure that a successful government is set up there. Not till this is done and the fertile island, so long ravaged by war and disorder and official corruption, is assured the blessings of a stable and enlightened government, will the United States have a right to withdraw its strong arm. This is the view taken of the question by a great number of public men with whom your correspondent has talked.

The formal declaration of war seems to be the prerogative of some big gun.

A Difficult Task.

In the opinion of many this is going to be a difficult task. In any country the ruling class is the employing class, the class which controls the money, the estates, the factories, the banks, the railroads, the commercial houses, the industrial activities. A country ruled by the elements of the population which have little or nothing is an anomaly. It is as sure to fail and collapse as is a country in which the capitalist class has everything to say and the employed people nothing.

In Cuba, I am told, almost without exception the employing class is composed of Spaniards, Americans or other foreigners. Very few Cubans are wealthy enough to employ help beyond a servant or two in their families. Some of the educated Cubans are professional men, and successful ones, too, but the bulk of the money of the island and the industrialism are in the hands of Spaniards. These Spaniards are opposed to a republic. They have no faith in that form of government because they doubt the fitness of the Cuban masses for meeting the responsibility of self rule. They fear that if a republic is set up it will last only a short time, falling to pieces of its own weight or splitting upon the rocks of dissension and bitter factional quarrels. If the Cubans are left to run the island in their own way, think not only the Spaniards, but the Americans and the other foreigners who own property in the island, there will be another armed rebellion in less than a year.

For these reasons the property owning classes, with few exceptions, favor annexation to the United States. They believe annexation would be the best thing for the Cubans themselves. It might not satisfy the sentimental aspirations of the people for complete independence, but it would give them a settled and safe government; it would give them freedom from the corruption and inefficiency of any government that is managed by Spaniards or men of Spanish descent, and without much doubt it would bring to the island a period of prosperity such as it has not known in many years.

A Delicate Problem.

But the people of the United States have committed themselves to the declaration that we do not want to annex the island. We have declared through congress that it is our purpose to aid the people of Cuba in setting up their own government. It is just here that there arises a most complicated and delicate problem. No one believes the insurgents are strong enough to set up a civil government that will stand alone. Just as soon as the leaders of the revolt leave their guns and saddlebags behind them and enter the field of civil organization and activity they will be swallowed up by the property owning classes. Either that or a row will follow, in which the element that fails to secure the mastery will make war upon the element that does.

Men who are thoroughly familiar with Cuba tell me that the Spaniards and the Cubans will not be able to get together in formation and conduct of a government. Neither will trust the other. All efforts to conciliate will result in failure. Just as soon as one side obtains the mastery the other will appeal to force. If this turns out to be true, it is difficult to see how the real Cuban problem, which is a problem of law and order and good government, is to be solved in any other way than by the continuance of the United States as the dominating force in the island.

It will be borne in mind by readers of these dispatches that it was a long time ago predicted by me that Cuba was coming under the wing of the United States. That was six months ago. At that time your correspondent knew something of the policy of President McKinley and its inevitable trend and result. Of course it was then impossible to foresee that the battleship Maine was to be destroyed and the whole question forced to an issue much more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case.

If the United States sticks to its duty and gives Cuba a sound and good government, that island should undergo a wonderful development. Already I hear of many plans for embarking in business enterprises there by Americans. Cuba really needs an infusion of blood and character from the United States, for, with enough Americans there to hold the balance of power between the Spaniards and the Cubans, peace and good government would be insured. Development of this problem of Cuba will be watched with keenest interest by students of affairs and sociology all over the world, apart from the sensational or war feature of it.

WALTER WELLMAN.

A Historic Inkstand.

Before the house of representatives at Washington assembled, each day there is placed on the speaker's desk a box shaped tray of solid silver. Promptly after the house adjourns it is taken back again to the speaker's room. It contains three small bottles, one for red ink, one for black ink and one for sand, such as was used in the early days for drying ink. The ink tray is part of the furniture of the speaker's room and has more than ordinary interest, for it was used by Henry Clay when he occupied the speaker's chair.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE LATEST WORD FROM HAVANA BROUGHT BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The City Will Be Easily Reduced, but He Says the War Will Then Only Be Just Begun—Condition of the Spanish Soldier, Spanish Business Men Near Insurgents.

NEW YORK, April 25.—[Special.]—I have just had a talk with Mr. Andrew Fernandes, an American citizen who arrived in New York only a day or two ago, having left Havana a week or more after the general exodus of Americans from that city. A native of New Orleans, he is of Spanish descent and has conducted a business man in Havana, but he is thoroughly loyal to the United States. His talk is of value as voicing the sentiments of the business community of that city on the eve of war with the United States.

"The Americans will not have much difficulty in reducing Havana," he asserted at the beginning of the conversation, "and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the majority of business men in the city, both native and Spanish born, will welcome the booming of the guns and the hoisting of the stars and stripes. The business men of Havana are like the business men of every other city. They desire a stable government above all things else, since without such a government it is impossible to carry on transactions with any certainty whatever.

"There would be sentimental regrets perhaps, but no annoying opposition should Cuba be annexed to the United States, and business men of all sorts would speedily assume boom proportions. Unlike a boom, however, this revival would be broad, deep and lasting. The vast and incalculable resources of the interior would be developed, commerce would expand enormously, and Cuba would become the Pearl of the Antilles indeed.

Spaniards Fear the Insurgents.

"Naturally," he went on, "merchants and other business men in Havana, either of Spanish or Cuban birth, have not dared to give utterance to such sentiments in the past, nor are they yet ready to speak their minds. So long as there is the rotted chance that Spain may retain control of the island this would be madness indeed.

"As a matter of fact, the Spanish business men in Cuba have had good cause to be lax in patriotic sentiment. It is many years since the stability of the government in Cuba has been maintained for any considerable length of time. For a full half century no business man has known when undertaking a new enterprise whether tranquillity would continue until the enterprise was consummated or not. For this reason our banking facilities have never been properly developed, though in the circumstances no one can blame the bankers for that. With a good banking system money would be comparatively easy and loans could be made at reasonable rates. Without it we have had to pay 10 and 12 per cent and sometimes more.

"But, whatever happens, the Spanish business men of Cuba don't want the leaders of the present insurrection to gain control of the island's affairs. They are afraid that it would be death to business, and say the government would then be as unstable as it has been under Spanish domination—perhaps more so. Besides, they fear the insurgent leaders would be sure, once they got the reins of power, to take revenge on every Spanish born inhabitant. However dismal this fear may be, I assure you it is a most powerful sentiment among the Spanish in Cuba today.

The Reconquest and the

Local News

FLORIDA.

Warren Dunham of Plainfield visited at Austin Tower's over Sunday.

Miss Julia Thatcher is spending a few weeks at George Manning's in Zoor.

Rev. G. L. Ruberg and wife, who have been spending the winter in Boston, are expected in town this week.

G. A. Lees is running an incubator this spring. As this is one of the first to be used in town, the results will be watched with interest.

Road Commissioner I. N. Burnett has been working on the roads, and many crooked places will be made straight before the work is over.

Rev. F. E. Coburn has accepted a call to become the pastor of the Baptist church in Windsor, Vt., and will begin his labors there as pastor the last Sunday in April.

The engagement is announced of Rev. F. E. Coburn, formerly of this place, now of Windsor, Vt., and Miss Maud A. Jones of Lowell, a prominent teacher in that city.

Miss Sarah E. Read returned to her school in Amsterdam, N. Y., last week. Miss Read was detained from school a few days on account of the accident which she met with at Shelburne Falls.

WHEN TRAVELING

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Fare Early Well.

E. H. Chase & Co.'s pure barley malt whiskey is unequalled for family and medical use. It is endorsed by Prof. Herbert E. Smith of Yale university, state chemist of Connecticut, and physician everywhere as absolutely pure and an excellent article for household and doctor room use. Every family should have a bottle of the pure stimulant for emergency cases. For sale by M. Welch & Co. and all leading druggists.

NEW ASHFORD.

School is expected to begin next Monday.

Mrs. Mackey and her daughter, Pearl, are on the sick list.

John Kennedy and wife of Lanesboro were at church here last Sunday.

Farmers have begun their ploughing and are getting ready for the busy spring season.

Wesley Miller and family are visiting for a few days here among friends and relatives.

Miss Fannie Royce is quite poorly. Her niece, Miss Flossy Mallory, is staying with her at present.

Joseph Middlebrooks, who moved into the Elm Tree house last spring, has moved back to Lanesboro.

Henry B. Baxter is having his old orchard trimmed up and a new fruit orchard and strawberry patch are being set out.

The farmers who have sheep are complaining of having rather poor luck with the lambs. They seem to be losing them this spring from some cause unknown.

Last Sunday Rev. Mr. Watson, assisted by his classmate, Rev. Mr. Douglass, preached his farewell service. The discourse was given by Mr. Douglass. Mr. Watson also spoke. He will soon leave for the M. E. conference.

What Is Success?

How few men have succeeded largely in a financial sense and yet maintained their simplicity and religious consecration! Not one man out of 100. There are glorious exceptions, but the general rule is that in proportion as a man gets well off for this world he gets poorly off for the next. He loses his sense of dependence on God. He gets a distaste for prayer meetings. With plenty of bank stocks and plenty of government securities, what does that man know of the prayer, "Give me this day my daily bread"? How few men largely successful in this world are bringing souls to Christ or showing self denial for others or are eminent for piety. You can count them all upon your eight fingers and two thumbs.

One of the old covetous souls, when he was sick and sick unto death, used to have a basin brought in, a basin filled with gold, and his only amusement and the only relief he got for his inflamed hands was running them down through the gold and turning it up in the basin. Oh, what infatuation and what destroying power money has for many a man! Now you are sailing at 30 knots the hour toward these vortices of worldlings—what a misery it was, that honest defalcation! The same divine hand that crushed your storehouse, your bank, your office, your insurance company, lifted you out of destruction. The day you honestly suspended in business made your fortune for eternity.

"Oh," you say, "I could get along very well myself, but I am so disappointed that I cannot leave a competence for my children!" My brother, the same financial misfortune that is going to save your soul will save your children. With the anticipation of large fortune, how much industry would your children have, without which habit of industry there is no safety?

The young man would say, "Well, there's no need of my working. My father will soon step out, and then I'll have just what I want." You cannot hide from him how much you are worth. You think you are hiding it. He knows all about it. He can tell you almost to a dollar. Perhaps he has been to the county office and searched the records of deeds and mortgages, and he has added it all up, and he has made an estimate of how long you will probably stay in this world, and is not as much worried about your rheumatism and shortness of breath as you are. The only fortune worth anything that you can give your child is the fortune you put in his head and heart. Of all the young men who started life with \$40,000 capital, how many turned out well? I do not know half a dozen.

Inspiring Inheritance.

The best inheritance a young man can have is the feeling that he has to fight his own battle, and that life is a struggle into which he must throw body, mind and soul or be disgracefully worsted. Where are the burial places of the men who started life with a fortune? Some of them in the potter's field, some in the sculdoi's grave. But few of them reached 35 years of age. They drank, they smoked, they gambled. In them the beast destroyed the man. Some of them lived long enough to get their fortunes and went through them.

The vast majority of them did not live to get their inheritance. From the glassop or house of infamy they were brought home to their father's house, and in infamy began to pick off lizards reptiles from the embroidered pillow and to fight back imaginary devils. And then they were laid out in highly upholstered parlor, the caskets covered with flowers by indulgent parents, flowers suggestive of a resurrection with no hope.

You sat at this morning at your breakfast table and looked into the faces of your children, perhaps you said within yourself: "Poor things! How wish I could start them in life with a competence! How I have been disappointed in all my expectations of what I would do for them!" Upon that scene of pain I break

with a paean of congratulation, that by your financial losses your own prospects for heaven and the prospect for the heaven of your children are mightily improved. You may have lost a toy, but you have won a palace.

"How hardly shall they that have rich entered into the kingdom of God!" It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven." What does that mean?

It means that the greatest blessing God ever bestowed upon you was to take your money away from you. Let me here say, in passing, do not put much stress on the treasures of this world. You cannot take

THE LIGHT OF LIFE.

DR. TALMAGE PORTRAYS THE BLESSINGS OF MISFORTUNE.

People Who Are Blind to the Bright Light in the Clouds—Earthly Bereavements Essential to Heavenly Welcome. Glory Succeeds Gloom.

[Copyright, 1888, by American Press Association.]

WATKINSON, April 24.—This sermon of Dr. Talmage will have a tendency to take the gloom out of many lives and stir up a spirit of healthful anticipation; text, Job xxvii, 21, "And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds."

Wind east. Barometer falling. Storm signals out. Ship reading main-top sail. Awnings taken in. Prophesies of foul weather everywhere. The clouds congregate around the sun, propelling to abolish him. But after awhile he assails the flanks of the clouds with flying artillery of light, and here and there is a sign of clearing weather. Many do not observe it. Many do not realize it. "And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds."

In other words, there are 100 men looking for storm where there is one man looking for sunshine. My object will be to get you and myself into the delightful habit of making the best of everything.

You may have wondered at the statistics that in the year 1875 there were over 19,000 people slain by wild beasts, and that in the year 1876 there were in India over 20,000 people destroyed by wild animals. But there is a monster in our own land which is year by year destroying more than that. It is the old bear of melancholy, and with gospel weapons I propose to chase it back to its midnight caverns.

I mean to do two sums—a sum in subtraction and a sum in addition—a subtraction from your days of joy. If God will help me, I will compel you to see the bright light that is there in the clouds and compel you to make the best of everything.

In the first place, you ought to make the very best of all your financial misfortunes. During the panic a few years ago you all lost money. Some of you lost it in most unaccountable ways. For the question, "How many thousands of dollars shall I put aside this year?" you substituted the question, "How shall I pay my butcher and baker and clothier and landlord?" You had the sensation of rowing hard with two cars and yet all the time going down stream.

You did not say much about it because it was not polite to speak much of financial embarrassment, but your wife knew.

Less variety of wardrobe, more economy at the table, self denial in art and tapestry. Compression, retrenchment. Who did not feel the necessity of it? My friend, did you make the best of this? Are you aware of how narrow an escape you made?

Suppose you had reached the fortune to which you were rapidly going? What then? You would have been as proud as Lucifer.

Profit by Bereavements.

Again, I remark you ought to make the very best of your bereavements. The whole tendency is to brood over these separations, and to give much trouble to the handling of mementos of the departed, and to make long visits to the cemetery, and to say, "Oh, I can never look up again! My home is gone. My courage is gone. My religion is gone. My faith in God is gone. Oh, the wear and tear and exhaustion of this loneliness!"

The most frequent bereavement is the loss of children. If your departed child had lived, that first he should be buried in a coffin of gold, and that then that should be enclosed in a coffin of silver, and that should be thrown in over his body. And so he was buried, and the men who buried him were slain so that no one might know where he was buried and no one might interfere with his treasures. Omen of the world who want to take your money with you better have three coffins!

Again, you ought to make the best of life's trials. Now, you think I have a very tough subject. You do not see how I am to strike a spark of light out of the faint of the tombstone. There are trains running every hour between pillow and throne, between hospital and mansion, between bandages and robes, between crutch and palm branch. Oh, I wish some of you people who are compelled to cry: "My head, my head! My foot, my foot! My back, my back!" would try some of the Lord's medicine. You are going to be well anyhow before long. Heaven is an old city, but it has never yet reported one case of sickness or one hill of mortality. No epidemics for the eye. No pneumonia for the lungs. No pleurisy for the side. No neuralgia for the nerves. No rheumatism for the muscles. "The inhabitants shall never say, 'Are we sick?'" "There shall be no more pain."

Again, you ought to make the best of life's trials. Now, you think I have a very tough subject. You do not see how I am to strike a spark of light out of the faint of the tombstone. There are many people who have an idea that death is the submergence of everything pleasant by everything doleful. If my subject could close in the upsetting of all such preconceived notions, it would close well. Who can judge best of the features of a man—those who are close by him or those who are afar off? "Oh," you say, "those can judge best of the features of a man who are close by him!"

Now, my friends, who shall judge of the features of death—whether they are lovely or whether they are repulsive? You! You are too far off. If I want to get a judgment at what really the features of death are, I will not ask you. I will ask those who have been within a month of death, or a week of death, or an hour of death, or a minute of death. They stand so near the features, they can tell. They give unanimous testimony, if they are Christian people, that death, instead of being doleful, is glorious. Of all the thousands of Christians who have been carried through the gates of the cemetery, gather up their dying experiences, and you will find they nearly all border on a jubilee. How often you have seen a dying man join in the psalm being sung around his bedside, the middle of the verse opening to let his ransomed spirit free, long after the lips could not speak looking and pointing upward.

Some of you talk as though God had exhausted himself in building this world, and that all the rich curtains he ever made to go on a May day party, if your children want to go on a flower and musical excursion, you consent. You might prefer to have them with you, but their jubilant absence satisfies you. Well, your departed children have only gone out on a May day party, amid flowers and musical entertainment, amid joy and hilarity forever. That ought to quell some of your grief, the thought of their glee.

Glorious Welcome.

So it ought to be that you could make the best of all bereavements. The fact that you have as many friends in heaven will make your own departure very cheerful.

When you are going on a voyage, everything depends upon where your friends are. If they are on the wharf that you leave or on the wharf toward which you are going to sail. In other words, the more friends you have in heaven the easier it will be to get away from this world.

The more friends here the more bitter gaudy. The more friends there the more glorious welcome. Some of you have so many brothers, sisters, children, friends, in heaven that I do not know hardly how many are going to crowd through. When the vessel comes to our harbor, the ships are covered with bunting, and you remember how the "monks of war" thundered broadsides, but there was no joy there compared with the joy which shall be demonstrated when you sail up the broad way of heavenly salvation. The more friends you have there the easier your own transition. What is death to a mother whose children are in heaven? Why, there is no more grief in it than there is in her going into a nursery amid the rump and laughter of her household. Though all around

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the thought of their glee.

Glorious Welcome.

So it ought to be that you could make the best of all bereavements. The fact that you have as many friends in heaven will make your own departure very cheerful.

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THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE SUMMER SEASON OF TROTTING AND PACING.

Indications That Light Harness Racing Will Boom All Through the Coming Season—More Than Two Hundred Meetings Already Scheduled—Buffalo Track to Be Reopened at Fort Erie, Canada, on an Oval Mile Course.

[Copyright, 1898.] Unless all signs fail the season of 1898 will be an unusually busy one, so far as contests of light harness horses go, and owners, trainers and drivers of swift footed horses are elated accordingly.

In the first place, the dates of more than 200 meetings have already been fixed. In the second place, the Buffalo track, one of the most important on this continent, is to be reopened as a member of the grand circuit, not the old track—it has been cut up into city lots and sold—not in Buffalo at all, as a matter of fact, but at Fort Erie, just across the Niagara in Canada, where a fine oval mile track has been laid out and all the necessary accompanying buildings have been erected. These buildings include stands, stables, a paddock, a house of entertainment, etc.

It is true that there is some disadvantage in locating one of the most important of the grand circuit tracks outside the United States. Owing to the liberal policy of the local authorities at Fort Erie, however, the most serious of these is furnished by the journey from Buffalo that will have to be made by Americans in attendance, who will, of course, compose the majority witnessing the matches from day to day in the future as in the past. But this journey

heavy expense of putting up the buildings and maintaining the track on an uncertainty. It is presumed, of course, that certain immunity from antiracing laws has been assured at Fort Erie.

This year's Buffalo programme will be a most attractive one, the events

including four with prizes of \$5,000 each for 2:16 and 2:30 trotters and 2:16 and 2:30 pacers. The Rochester track, which used to rival that at Buffalo in importance and where the best records of more than one season were made, will remain closed this year and may never

(Published by courtesy of F. W. Cole.)

PADDOCK AT FORT ERIE.

the big meeting at Fort Erie and the smaller tracks in various parts of the state, nearly 30 meetings have already been scheduled in New York and additional dates are yet to be made.

I have written thus in detail concerning the prospective meetings in New York state because it was for many years a main stronghold of the trotting horse and now bids fair to resume something of its old time prestige. But while the trotting and pacing midgets find much cause for congratulation in the New York situation they are not all pleased with affairs in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, where the antiracing laws are quite as strict as in New York, and no feasible plan for evasion has been devised.

At least the ordinary number of meetings and perhaps more than usual will this year be held in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and other western and southern states, and everywhere the recently attained popularity of the pacer seems likely to be maintained.

The increase of the pacer in popular favor, by the way, is one of the most interesting features of track sport today. A few years ago pacers were only tolerated on driving park tracks, and the attendance at most meetings on pacing days was morally certain to fall off notably. Now, however, there are probably ten pacers to four trotters in the field, and so many promising young horses are being trained to the pacing gait as almost to warrant the prophecy that the days of the trotter in speed contests are practically numbered. This will be emphasized by the managers of the national horse show next fall, when prizes for pacers will be offered for the first time at the exhibition in Madison Square Garden, New York.

This state of affairs has been largely brought about by the recent achievements of such pacers as Star Pointer, the fastest horse in the world, with a record of 1:35 1/4; John R. Gentry, Joe Patchen and Robert J. O. These horses it may be announced as probable that Star Pointer, before whom all colors were last year lowered, will this year appear in exhibitions only, while the others will make such a free for all pacers' class as the world has never seen before.

Concerning John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen, it is held by most good juries that they will lead everything during the coming season, with the advantage decidedly in favor of the former. Indeed there seems to be little doubt that Gentry possesses greater speed potentialities than any other horse now living and that with good handling he may yet equal and perhaps even outstrip Star Pointer, the king of the turf, himself.

The grand circuit now includes the

will occupy only a few more minutes from the center of the city than the journey from the same point to the track of other days and pleasant memories and will be many times overbalanced by the advantages of a Buffalo meeting.

Buffalo, as all horsemen know, is located in the midst of a territory fairly swarming with men who like to pay for the sight of a light harness match.

Moreover, it is a light midway between the east and the west, directly on the route

that must be traveled by the fast nags on their way from Chicago to Boston, and the most convenient dates for a Buffalo meeting, in mid-August, are in entire harmony with the general grand circuit scheme.

Both the closing of the track at Buffalo and its reopening at Fort Erie instead of in Buffalo were caused by the provisions against pool-selling and other forms of betting on race tracks contained in the new constitution of the state of New York. It is now believed by many among the promoters of trotting and pacing that these provisions may be "got over with," in some localities at least. Attempts to reopen several tracks that have been closed the same as Buffalo's are to be made this year, and it was at one time suggested that the Buffalo track might be re-established on American soil. But it was decided by the capitalists interested in trotting and pacing there that while the "getting over" plan might work well one year it might fail the next. It would not do, therefore, to risk the

champion of the Morristown Field club and a member of the Balsoral Golf club; Louis Livingston, Jr., champion of the Westbrook Golf club at Islip, N. Y., and holder of the J. M. Knapp gold medal; Bradford Hatch, Jr., champion of the Elizabeth Golf club; H. C. Mortimer, Jr., Laurence Mortimer, S. F. Morris, Jr., and J. D. Peil.

Tom Eck, the veteran trainer, has arranged for a novel race, which will be decided at the meet of the Penn Wheelmen at the Woodside track in Philadelphia on June 11. It will be an international invitation at one mile, the best two in three heats. The starters will be limited to six men, and each will have his own team of tandem pacemakers with a time limit of two minutes on the race. The purse will be \$600.

Eddie McDuffee, who is to ride under the colors of the National Track Association; Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., golf

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